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BOROUGH OF  
**SAFFRON WALDEN,**

IN THE  
Administrative County of Essex.


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THE  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOR THE YEAR

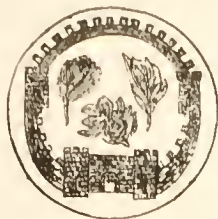
— **1925,** —

BY  
S. R. RICHARDSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.



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## PREFACE.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1925.

This is the Fifty-second Annual Report which has been issued, and, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health by Circular 6+8, it is arranged as a Survey Report.

Considered as a whole, the Health of the Borough has been satisfactory, and the incidence of Infectious Disease very low.

As regards vital Statistics, the most unsatisfactory item is the continued decrease in population.

This decrease presents a difficult problem, as it is no doubt largely due to lack of local industries and consequent migration of younger adults to areas which offer better chances of employment. There are, however, other aspects which may be considered.

The birth-rate is abnormally low, and the marriage rate lower than the average for the County. There is still a shortage of houses in the Borough, and, if a steady balance of population is to be maintained, it is important that every effort should be made to ensure that the supply of houses is equal to the demand for them.

S. R. RICHARDSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area 7,502 Acres.

Population (census 1921): 5874.

Population (estimated 1925): 5574.

Number of inhabited houses (1921): 1514.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921): 1532.

Rateable Value: £28,854 13s. 6d.

Sum represented by a penny rate £105 13s. 6d.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The geological formation is upper chalk, covered on the higher ground with boulder clay.

The elevation above Ordnance Datum is from 150 to 250 feet in the Town, rising to 400 feet at Swards End, and 380 feet at Hadstock Hill.

The District Drains into the river Cam.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

A large proportion of manual workers are engaged in Agriculture. Others are employed by Building Contractors, Gardeners, Nurserymen and Florists.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS: Legitimate 63 (31 males, 32 females.)

Illegitimate, none.

Birth-rate per 1000 total population, 11'3.

Birth-rate in England and Wales for the year, 18'3.

The following are the Annual Birth-rates in the District for the past five years:—

| 1921. | 1922. | 1923. | 1924. | 1925. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 15'8  | 14'8  | 14'9  | 15'9  | 11'3  |

DEATHS: Total number of deaths 67 (35 males, 32 females.)

Death-rate per 1000 total population, 12.

Death-rate in England and Wales for the year, 12'2.

The following are the death-rates in the District for the past five years:—

| 1921. | 1922. | 1923. | 1924. | 1925. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11'7  | 16'5  | 11'6  | 15'5  | 12    |

DEATHS of Infants under one year of age:—

Legitimate 5; Illegitimate none.

Rate per 1000 births, 79'5.

The Death-rate of Infants under one year of age in England and Wales for the year was 75.

The average Death-rate of Infants under one year of age in the District during the past five years was 56.4.

## DEATHS at various ages :—

| Age.                    |     |     |     |     | Number<br>of Deaths. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Under 1 year            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5                    |
| Over 1 year and under 2 |     |     |     | ... | 1                    |
| „ 2                     | „   | „   | 5   | ... | 0                    |
| „ 5                     | „   | „   | 15  | ... | 0                    |
| „ 15                    | „   | „   | 25  | ... | 0                    |
| „ 25                    | „   | „   | 45  | ... | 4                    |
| „ 45                    | „   | „   | 65  | ... | 14                   |
| „ 65 and upwards        |     |     |     | ... | 43                   |
| Total                   |     |     |     |     | 67                   |

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—

From Sepsis, none.

From other causes, none.

DEATHS from Measles (all ages), none.

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages), none.

„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years), one.

There was no excessive mortality from any disease during the year, and no cause of sickness or invalidity was specially noteworthy.

*Amount of Poor-Law Relief.*—The Amount of Poor-Law Relief in this District during 1925 was 3/9 per head of the population.

No other forms of gratuitous medical relief are available.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

*Hospital.*—The Hospital for infectious diseases is the Saffron Walden Urban and Rural Joint Fever Hospital. It is situated within a mile of the town and has an accomodation of 21 beds.

The Hospital is administered by a Joint Hospital Board, constiuted under Section 279 of the Public Health Act 1875.

A Small Pox Hospital is provided, jointly with the Saffron Walden Rural, and other Districts in North West Essex. It is situated at Sible Hedingham.

The Saffron Walden General Hospital, which has an accomodation of 40 beds is available for non-infectious and accident cases.

*Ambulance Facilities.*—A motor ambulance in connection with the Joint Fever Hospital, is provided for the conveyance of infectious cases. Another motor ambulance, provided by St. John's Ambulance Association, is available for non-infectious and accident cases.

*Clinics and Treatment Centres.*—There is an Infant Welfare Centre, situated in High Street, Saffron Walden. The Centre is maintained on a voluntary basis, to under control of a voluntary Committee, to whom a grant is made by the Essex County Council.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary, provided by the County Council, is established at 69, High Street, Saffron Walden.



*Public Health Officers.*—The Sanitary Inspector for the District is Mr. H. J. Baxter, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., the Office is part-time. This Officer also acts as Meat Inspector.

*Professional Nursing in the Home.*—Midwifery, district nursing, and nursing duties in connection with schemes for Tuberculosis, School Medical work, and Infant Welfare, are carried out by two District Nurse Midwives, who are employed by the Local District Nursing Association. The Association is affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

*Chemical Work.*—Analysis of Sewage effluent, and of wells and streams when pollution is suspected, are made by the Public Analyst for Cambridge (Mr. J. West Knight, F.J.C., F.C.S.,) chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Public Water Supply are made by the Clinical Research Association.

### LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following General Adoptive Acts are in force in the district :—

1. The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act was adopted on the 7th November, 1890, and came into force in January, 1891.
2. The Public Health Acts' Amendment Act 1890, came into force, 1st February, 1891.
3. The Private Streets Works Act, 1892.
4. The Baths and Wash-houses Act, adopted 1908.

Bye-Laws for the following purposes are in force in the district :—

1. Bye-Laws with respect to Nuisances. Allowed by the Local Government Board, 26th January, 1875.
2. Regulations with respect to Dairies, {Cowsheds and Milkshops. Adopted 10th June, 1887.
3. Bye-Laws with respect to Markets. Allowed by the Local Government Board, 23rd September, 1892.
4. Bye-Laws with respect to Slaughterhouses. Allowed by the Local Government Board, 19th July, 1893.
5. Bye-Laws with respect to Cleansing of Footways and Pavements. Allowed by the Local Government Board, 13th September, 1894.
6. Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings. Allowed by the Local Government Board, 7th May, 1895.
7. Bye-Laws with respect to Alteration of Buildings. Allowed by the Local Government Board, 7th May, 1895.
8. Bye-Laws with respect to Public Baths.
9. Regulations as to connections with Sewers. Made 12th May, 1911, under the provisions of Section 21 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

*Water.*—The Borough is supplied with water by a piped service from water-works which are situated in the town, and are the property of the Urban District Council. The source of supply is a well bored 350 feet in the Chalk, lined with 14½ inch steel tubes to a depth of 70 feet, and with 8½ inch steel tubes to a further depth of 150 feet. The average

daily quantity of water derived during the past five years was :—

| 1921.    | 1922.    | 1923.    | 1924.    | 1925.    |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. |
| 153,802  | 144,537  | 156,575  | 161,169  | 173,399  |

The water is softened and filtered before distribution. The process, which was adopted in 1889 is the Atkin's process. The water has no special mineral characteristics. The hardness of the water after treatment is 15 grains per gallon. The supply is constant. The service reservoir for the town is situate in Debden Road, and has a capacity of 300,000 gallons. There is also a high level water tower, with tank capacity of 36,000 gallons at an elevation of 353 feet above ordinance datum, which affords adequate pressure for the supply of houses situated in the highest part of the town. The Hamlet of Swards End is supplied from the service by means of a tower with tank capacity of 5,000 gallons at an elevation of +30 feet above ordinance datum.

Houses within the Borough Boundary which are not supplied by the pipe service are :—25 houses at Audley End village, supplied by springs, 8 houses at North End, Littlebury, supplied by a deep well and pump, and 6+ Farms and Cottages in the outlying districts, supplied chiefly from wells in the chalk.

*Pollution of Rivers.*—There is no evidence of pollution of rivers in the district.

*Drainage and Sewerage.*—There is a modern system of sewerage and sewage disposal. The disposal works comprise an anerobic treatment in septic tanks and aerobic treatment by contact beds. The effluent is conveyed to the river Cam by 15 inch pipes. During the year repairs and re-construction have been undertaken at a cost of £450.

*Closet Accomodation.*—There are no pail closets or privies in the town. The water closets are connected with the drainage system. The number of water closets is estimated at 1,453. The number converted to the water-carriage system during the year was 5.

*Scavenging.*—Scavenging is carried out by the Council. Refuse is collected once a fortnight in the winter and once a week during the summer months. Covered carts belonging to the Council are used for the purpose, and galvanized sanitary bins are required to be provided in connection with new houses. Fixed brick ashpits have been abolished. The refuse is deposited on land and in chalk pits outside the town.

Street scavenging is also carried out by the Council.

*Sanitary Inspection of the Area.*—The Sanitary Inspector reports as follows :—

|                                      |     |     |     |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. of Complaints received           | ... | ... | ... | 74  |
| Nuisances or defects found ...       | ... | ... | ... | 235 |
| Nuisances or defects remedied        | ... | ... | ... | 231 |
| Informal notices (written) ...       | ... | ... | ... | 128 |
| Statutory notices ...                | ... | ... | ... | 5   |
| Premises disinfected                 | ... | ... | ... | 23  |
| Samples of water taken for analysis  | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Unsound food condemned and destroyed | ... | ... | ... | 3   |

*Premises and Occupations controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.*—By-laws in force with respect to; New Streets and Buildings; Alteration



of Buildings ; Public Baths ; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ; Markets ; and Slaughter Houses, are given under the head of " Legislation in Force."

*Other Sanitary Conditions.*—Sanitary matters which have received attention. Arrangements have been made to extend the Sewerage system, so that the last groups of houses in the town which have Cesspool drainage will be connected up with the Sewer.

*Schools.*—There are Seven Elementary Schools in the Area. Six of these, situated in the town, receive their water supply from the water-works, and are provided with water closets and flushing cisterns. The School at Swards End also receives water from the Public Supply, and is provided with Earth Closets.

Control of infectious diseases in Schools. The method adopted is that of excluding "Suspects" and "Contacts" as well as infected cases. School closure is rarely resorted to.

## HOUSING.

### I. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

1. General housing conditions in the area are gradually improving especially as regards overcrowding.

2. (a) Extent of shortage:—From all the information available, there appears to be a shortage of not less than 100 houses.

- (b) Measures taken to meet this shortage:—During the past five years 57 houses have been erected.

|                               |     |    |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|
| By the Urban District Council | ... | 32 |
| With State assistance         | ... | 19 |
| By private enterprise         | ... | 6  |

A grant of Subsidy has been obtained for a further 30 houses to be completed before the end of the present year. Of these 13 are now in course of construction, and a scheme for the erection of another group of Council houses is now being considered.

3. Changes in Population:—

The population of the district for 1925, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 5574. The Census population (1921) was 5874, and the Census population (1911) was 6311.

### II. OVERCROWDING.

1. Extent:—Although overcrowding has been overcome to the extent that no small houses are known to be occupied by more than one family, yet according to the Census enumeration of 1921, about 150 families were then living in houses which were so small in relation to the number of occupants, that the conditions must be regarded as cramped and unhealthy.

That there is an improvement in respect of overcrowding is evident from a comparison of the Census Returns of 1911 and of 1921:—

|  |  |  |  |      |      |
|--|--|--|--|------|------|
|  |  |  |  | 1911 | 1921 |
| Number of houses occupied by more      |  |  |  |      |      |
| than one family ... ..                 |  |  |  | 73   | 16   |
| Number of private families living more |  |  |  |      |      |
| than two persons to a room ...         |  |  |  | 34   | 14   |
| Number of families of five or more     |  |  |  |      |      |
| persons occupying houses of two        |  |  |  |      |      |
| to four rooms ... ..                   |  |  |  | 147  | 115  |

In the following Table are given the dwelling houses in the occupation of private families classified by the number of rooms in relation to the number of occupants, at the date of the last Census (1921).

Number of Families occupying the following number of Rooms:—

| Number of<br>persons in<br>family. | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5   | 6-7 | 8-9 | 10<br>and over |
|------------------------------------|---|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| 1                                  | 7 | 68 | 23 | 31  | 23  | 16  | 7   | 3              |
| 2                                  | 1 | 23 | 26 | 103 | 92  | 91  | 22  | 7              |
| 3                                  |   | 7  | 17 | 92  | 105 | 81  | 27  | 16             |
| 4                                  |   | 2  | 16 | 56  | 82  | 66  | 21  | 10             |
| 5                                  |   |    | 4  | 44  | 52  | 33  | 23  | 5              |
| 6                                  |   |    | 7  | 22  | 24  | 23  | 7   | 9              |
| 7                                  |   |    | 5  | 17  | 18  | 22  | 8   | 5              |
| 8                                  |   |    | 2  | 8   | 9   | 11  | 1   | 3              |
| 9                                  |   |    |    | 4   | 7   | 1   | 1   | 2              |
| 10                                 |   |    | 1  | 1   | 2   | 1   | 4   | 1              |
| 11<br>and over                     |   |    |    |     | 1   | 2   |     | 1              |

2. Causes :—The overcrowding which still exists is attributable to the housing shortage.
3. The most important action taken to deal with overcrowding is the continued effort to increase the supply of houses.
4. Cases of overcrowding during the year :—Only one very exceptional case of overcrowding was reported during the year. This was abated.

### III. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

1. (a) The general standard of housing in the area is fairly good. There are, however, a number of very old houses constructed with clay and straw bricks, which are no longer fit for habitation.
- (b) The defects are structural, and the cost of repair out of all proportion to the value of the property.
- (c) The defects are mainly due to the age of the buildings. Some were built about 250 years ago, but there is no doubt that they have been neglected by their owners for many years.
2. General action taken as regards unfit houses :—
  - (a) Under the Public Health Acts :—Five houses were rendered fit during the year, in consequence of formal notices to the owners.
  - (b) Under the Housing Acts :—No action was taken during the year.
3. Difficulties found in remedying unfitness :—The most serious difficulty is that owing to the shortage, it is impossible to find accommodation for families displaced from unhealthy houses, therefore closure has not been ordered.  
The difficulty of persuading owners to carry out repairs which must cost at least double the value of the houses concerned is obvious.
4. The conditions as regards water supply and refuse disposal are satisfactory. The question of inadequate closet accommodation is at present receiving attention.

### IV. UNHEALTHY AREAS :—

No representations have been made in regard to unhealthy areas under the Housing Acts, 1899.

### V. BYE-LAWS :—

1. There are no Bye-laws relating to Houses let in Lodgings.
2. The need for Bye-laws relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds is now being considered.

### VI. GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS :—

No other action bearing on the public health has been taken during the year.

## Housing Statistics for the Year.

Number of New Houses erected during the Year.

|                       |     |     |     |   |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Total                 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| With State assistance | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| By private enterprise | ... | ... | ... | 0 |

## I. UNFIT Dwelling-houses.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects<br>(under the Public Health Acts) ... ..                                      | 147 |
| Number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Housing<br>(Inspection of District) Regulations ... ..                                  | 20  |
| Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so<br>dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for<br>human habitation ... .. | 0   |
| Number of other dwelling-houses not in all respects fit<br>for human habitation ... ..  | 104 |

## II. REMEDY of Defects without service of formal notice.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence<br>of informal action by the Local Authority ... .. | 99 |
|---|----|

## III. ACTION under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.*

|   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices<br>were served requiring repairs ... ..   | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—<br>(a) by owners ... ..  | 0 |
| (b) by Local Authority ... ..   | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing<br>Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations<br>by owners of intention to close ... .. | 0 |

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices<br>were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | 5   |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were<br>remedied—<br>(a) by owners ... ..                         | 104 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..   | 0   |

C. *Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.*

|   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the<br>making of the Closing Orders ... ..  | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing<br>Orders were made ... ..  | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing<br>Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having<br>been rendered fit ... .. | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which<br>Demolition Orders were made ... ..   | 0 |
| (5) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of<br>Demolition Orders ... ..  | 0 |

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was unusually low. The prevalence of these diseases during the past five years is shewn in the following table :—

|                                     | 1921      | 1922      | 1923      | 1924      | 1925      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Small Pox . . . . .                 | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Scarlet Fever . . . . .             | 5         | 42        | 3         | 9         | 4         |
| Diphtheria . . . . .                | 10        | 2         | 0         | 10        | 2         |
| Enteric [including paratyphoid] . . | 0         | 0         | 5         | 1         | 0         |
| Puerperal Fever . . . . .           | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Pneumonia . . . . .                 | 0         | 2         | 0         | 0         | 4         |
| Erysipelas . . . . .                | 2         | 2         | 1         | 1         | 0         |
| Ophthalmia . . . . .                | 0         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         |
| Eucephalitis Lethargica . .         | 1         | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         |
| <b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>              | <b>18</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>10</b> |

There have been no “return” cases of scarlet fever.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept at the Isolation Hospital, and it is the practice of local doctors to treat patients with anti-toxin as soon as there is clinical evidence of diphtheria present.

Diseases notifiable under Regulations 1919; Pneumonia is not generally notified.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply*.—The general sanitary conditions of Cowsheds and Milkshops is fairly satisfactory. All premises are systematically inspected. All milk sold in the Borough is obtained from registered Cowsheds.

There are in the area 24 Cowsheds and 19 purveyors of milk.

- (1) No action has been taken with respect to tuberculous milk.
- (2) No licenses have been granted for the Sale of milk under special designations.
- (3) There were no refusals or revocation of registration of retailers or applications for licenses for the sale of graded milk.
- (4) No samples of milk have been bacteriologically examined.

(b) *Meat*.—There are five private slaughterhouses in the town, and the number of inspections of these made during the year was 60.

- (1) Periodic inspections at the time of slaughter are made by the Meat Inspector, and any carcasses condemned are destroyed under his supervision.
- (2) Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—Meat shops, stalls and stores are periodically inspected by the Meat Inspector.
- (3) There is no public slaughterhouse.



## SLAUGHTERHOUSES:—

|            | 1920. | Jan. 1925. | Dec. 1925. |
|------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Registered | 5     | 5          | 5          |
| Licensed   | none  | none       | none       |
| Total      | 5     | 5          | 5          |

(c) OTHER FOODS.—There are nine bakehouses in the district and the number of inspections made during the year was 39. The sanitary condition was satisfactory.

(d) No Case of food poisoning has occurred in the Area.

General Bacteriological Examinations are made by the Essex County Laboratory, where the following specimens were examined during the year.

| Specimen.            | Numbers Examined. |     |     |    |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Diphtheria ... ..    | ...               | ... | ... | 11 |
| Sputa ... ..         | ...               | ... | ... | 24 |
| Typhoid ... ..       | ...               | ... | ... | 0  |
| Ringworm ... ..      | ...               | ... | ... | 0  |
| Miscellaneous ... .. | ...               | ... | ... | 2  |
| Total...             | ...               | ... | ... | 37 |

It has been unnecessary to take any special measures to deal with "contacts," return cases, or carrier cases, and the Schick and Dick tests have not been used. Immunization against diphtheria has been carried out in only one case.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health, as no persons who had been in contact with Small-pox, and had not been re-vaccinated came into the area.

Non-notifiable acute infectious diseases were not prevalent during the year.

The notification of these diseases by the Head Teachers of Schools is valuable, especially in the early stages of epidemics.

Only one death from Influenza occurred during the year.

There is no cleansing station in the borough. Disinfection by means of fumigation or formalin spray is carried out in premises where infectious disease has occurred, and in other cases when considered advisable.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR.

| Disease.                      | Total Cases<br>Notified. | Cases admitted<br>to Hospital. | Case rate per<br>1000<br>Population. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Small Pox .. ..               | 0                        | 0                              | 0                                    | 0       |
| Scarlet Fever .. ..           | 4                        | 3                              | ·7                                   | 0       |
| Diphtheria .. ..              | 2                        | 2                              | ·35                                  | 0       |
| Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid | 0                        | 0                              | 0                                    | 0       |
| Puerperal Fever .. ..         | 0                        | 0                              | 0                                    | 0       |
| Pneumonia .. ..               | 0                        | 0                              | 0                                    | 4       |
| Other Notifiable Diseases ..  | 0                        | 0                              | 0                                    | 0       |

The case rates of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in England and Wales for the year were 2·36 and 1·23 respectively.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

| Age Periods.       | NEW CASES. |    |                |    | DEATHS.    |    |                |    |
|--------------------|------------|----|----------------|----|------------|----|----------------|----|
|                    | Pulmonary. |    | Non-Pulmonary. |    | Pulmonary. |    | Non-Pulmonary. |    |
|                    | M.         | F. | M.             | F. | M.         | F. | M.             | F. |
| 0 .. .. .          |            |    |                | 1  |            |    |                |    |
| 1 .. .. .          |            |    |                |    |            |    |                |    |
| 5 .. .. .          |            |    | 2              |    |            |    |                |    |
| 10 .. .. .         |            |    | 1              |    |            |    |                |    |
| 15 .. .. .         | 1          |    |                |    |            |    |                |    |
| 20 .. .. .         |            | 3  |                |    |            |    |                |    |
| 25 .. .. .         | 2          | 1  |                |    | 1          |    |                |    |
| 35 .. .. .         |            |    |                |    | 1          |    |                |    |
| 45 .. .. .         |            |    |                |    |            |    | 1              |    |
| 55 .. .. .         |            |    |                |    |            |    |                |    |
| 65 upwards .. .. . |            |    |                |    |            |    |                |    |
| TOTALS .. .. .     | 3          | 4  | 3              | 1  | 2          | 0  | 1              | 0  |

As regards the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, in all cases the disease had previously been notified. The notification of Tuberculosis in the district is satisfactory.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (Prevention of Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No person suffering from Tuberculosis is known to have been engaged in any occupation involving the handling of milk, and no action has been taken under Articles 3 or 5 of the above-named Regulations.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, Section 62.

No Order has been applied for, under the above-named Section, for the compulsory removal and detention of any person suffering from Tuberculosis.

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

| Premises.<br>(1)  | Number of          |                        |                      |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
|   | Inspection.<br>(2) | Written Notices<br>(3) | Prosecutions.<br>(4) |
| <b>Factories</b> ... ..<br>(Including Factory Laundries).     | 18                 | 11                     | —                    |
| <b>Workshops</b> ... ..<br>(Including Workshop Laundries)     | 29                 | 11                     | —                    |
| <b>Workplaces</b> ... ..<br>(Other than Outworkers' premises) | 42                 | 28                     | —                    |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .  | 89                 | 50                     | 0                    |

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

| Particulars.<br><br>(1)  | Number of Defects.      |                     |   | Number<br>of<br>Prosecutions<br><br>(5) |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
|  | Found<br><br>(2)        | Remedied<br><br>(3) | Referred<br>to H.M.<br>Inspector<br><br>(4) |   |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts : —•</i>   |                         |                     |   |   |
| Want of cleanliness ... ..   | 27                      | 27                  | —   | —                                       |
| Want of ventilation ... ..   | 1                       | 1                   | —   | —                                       |
| Overcrowding .. ...  | —                       | —                   | —   | —                                       |
| Want of drainage of floors ... ..  | 2                       | 2                   | —   | —                                       |
| Other nuisances ... ..   | 7                       | 7                   | —   | —                                       |
| Sanitary accommodation {   | insufficient ... ..     | 2                   | 2   | —                                       |
|  | unsuitable or defective | 6                   | 6   | —                                       |
|  | not separate for sexes  | —                   | —   | —                                       |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>   |                         |                     |   |   |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse<br>(s. 101) ... ..   | —                       | —                   | —   | —                                       |
| Other offences ... ..<br>(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences<br>under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the<br>Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops<br>Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921). | —                       | —                   | —   | —                                       |
| Total ... ..   | 45                      | 45                  | 0   | 0                                       |

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.









